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by far the best collection ever proposed. American writers especially will need no appeal to at once use them, not only in order to secure uniformity in nomenclature but to insure precision of description. Heretofore the names of the various plates or groups of ossicles have been used in a rather haphazard way. Not only have different designations been given to the same part but the same title has been repeatedly applied to structures widely separated morphologically.

CHAS. R. KEYES.

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General Notes.

PETROGRAPHY.¹

Examples of Rock Differentiation.—Yogo Peak in the Little Belt Mountains, Montana, consists of a stock of massive gneous rock which breaks up through surrounding horizontal sediments, that have been metamorphosed on their contact with the eruptive. A vertical section through the south face of the mountain caused by a branch of Yogo Creek has afforded Weed and Pirsson² and excellent opportunity to study the relations of different phases of the eruptive to one another. The massive rock shows a constant variation and gradation in chemical and mineralogical composition along its east and west axis which is two miles in length. In its eastern portion the rock is a syenite, containing pyroxene, hornblende, biotite, orthoclase, oligoclase, quartz and a few accessories. The pyroxene is a pale green diopside and the hornblende a brownish-green variety. The latter is thought to be paramorphic after the former. In structure the syenite is hypidiomorphic with a

¹ Edited by Dr. W. S. Bayley, Colby University, Waterville, Me.

² Amer. Journ. Sci., Vol. L, 1895, p. 467.